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the Commission can then recommend for adoption in an Official List as authorized by the Gratz International Zoological Congress.

The Ornithological Advisory Committee consisting of Allen, Hartert, Hellmayr, Oberholser, Richmond, Ridgway, Stejneger and Stone, submitted a list of 189 of the more common and more important generic names of birds with references, genotypes, and method of type designation. This list was sent to 350 zoölogists and zoölogical institutions throughout the world as well as to 44 specialists on ornithological nomenclature. As a result objection of some sort or other was raised against 87 names and these were referred back to the Advisory Committee for further opinion as to whether the objections have any weight under the Code.

The remaining 102 names against which no question has been raised are forthwith added to the list.

At first thought it would seem preferable to consider this matter chronologically, publication by publication, but it will, we think, be admitted that the plan adopted, of selecting the more familiar and important genera first, is the better, as it will at once establish uniformity in the names most frequently used. The majority of those who desire to use correct names have neither the time nor the technical experience to work the questions out for themselves by the Code, and an international standard list will fill a long-felt want and do more for stability of nomenclature than anything else. Dr. C. Wardell Stiles, Secretary of the Commission and Dr. Charles W. Richmond, Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Ornithology deserve the thanks of ornithologists for the thorough manner in which they have handled the work and we hope to see the 'Official List' grow apace on the lines they have established.— W. S.

Aves of the Zoological Record 1914.¹— Only those who have labored upon bibliographies can appreciate the magnitude of the task of compiling the ornithological titles of an entire year; and when we realize the absolute necessity of such compilations to systematic work we appreciate our indebtedness to Mr. Sclater. He lists for 1914 a total of 1088 titles as against 1576 for 1913 and 1665 for 1912 — sad evidence of the effect of the war. The 'International Catalogue of Scientific Literature' having been discontinued until after the war, the Zoological Society has assumed the publication of the 'Zoological Record' thereby conferring a great favor upon all zoölogists.— W. S.

Recent Papers by Hartert.— In 'Novitates Zoologicae' for April, 1916, Vol. XXIII, Dr. Ernst Hartert has a number of important contributions. Under the title 'Notes on Pigeons' he demonstrates that *Streptopelia decaocto* is the correct name for the Indian Turtle-Dove and that *S. roseogrisea* is probably the ancestor of the tame bird. Other groups are

¹ Zoölogical Record, Vol. LI. 1914. Aves. W. L. Sclater. Zool. Soc. London. January, 1916. pp. 1-77. Price, six shillings.

discussed and the following proposed as new *Streptopelia senegalensis phœnicophila* (p. 82) "south of the Atlas in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco,"—no type mentioned! *S. chinensis vacillans* (p. 83), Mengtsze, Yunnan, *Columba leuconota gradaria* (p. 85), Sungpan, China; *C. junoniae* (p. 86) for the Canary Pigeon *C. laurivora* auct. Under 'Notes on Glareola' the nomenclature of several forms is considered. He also discusses the 'Occurrence of *Erolia bairdii* in South-west Africa'; 'The Correct Name of the 'Long-toed Stint',—which proves to be *subminuta*; 'On the Forms of *Burhinus œdicnemus*'—*B. o. astutus* (p. 93), Fao, Persian Gulf, n. sp.; 'On the Birds Figured in the Atlas to Krusenstern's Voyage Round the World' and 'Errors in Quotations'—20 errors among a portion of the Palearctic waders in the British Museum 'Catalogue of Birds'!—W. S.

White on the Birds of Interior South Australia.¹—Capt. S. A. White accompanied a government expedition to the Musgrove Ranges of the little known northwestern South Australia, being in the field June 17 to September 3, 1914. In the report of the scientific results of the trip which is before us Capt. White has contributed the narrative and the accounts of the aborigines and the birds. Eight other sections by specialists treat of the other collections obtained. The account of the journey by camels through this desert country is extremely interesting and the constant allusions to birds give one a vivid picture of the habitats and habits of many species. The annotated list of 93 species gives further details of distribution and relationships. Among them the following are described as new.

Barnardius zonarius myrtæ (p. 745), Horseshoe Bend, Finke River, Central Australia; *Smicrornis brevirostris matheusi* (p. 749), Wantapella Swamp; *Lewinornis rufiventris maudæ* (p. 749), Officer Creek, Everard Range.—W. S.

Life of Tegetmeier.²—A biography of the late W. B. Tegetmeier by E. W. Richardson has lately been published by Witherby & Co. Mr. Tegetmeier was best known as the 'Father of Pigeon Fanciers' in England and as an authority on the rearing of poultry and on bee keeping. He was a close associate and collaborator of Darwin and a member of the British Ornithologists' Union, while for fifty years he was a writer on the London 'Field.' His long and active life of ninety-six years brought him in contact with many men of prominence, both in scientific and other circles and his biography is consequently of unusual interest.—W. S.

Recent Publications on Bird and Game Protection.—The most important of the recent publications of this sort is the second set of 'Pro-

¹ Scientific Notes on an Expedition into the Northwestern Regions of South Australia. Trans. Roy. Soc. of South Australia. Vol. XXXIX, 1915, pp. 707-842, plates XLIV-LXX.

² A Veteran Naturalist, Being the Life and Work of W. B. Tegetmeier. By E. W. Richardson. Witherby & Co., 326 High Holborn, London. 1916. pp. i-xxiv + 1-232. Numerous illustrations. Price 10s. net.